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The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 35

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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One Square,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$3 50
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Five Squares,	5 00	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	17 50
Six Squares,	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00
Seven Squares,	7 00	10 50	14 00	17 50	21 00	24 50
Eight Squares,	8 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00
Nine Squares,	9 00	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	31 50
Ten Squares,	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00
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The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $3 00 per year for single copies; for clubs of 10 or 20 $2 00 per copy. The circulation of the Post is the largest of any paper in North Carolina.

OPEN THEIR EYES.

The Shelby *Banner*, (Democratic) tells how the thing is done in Cleveland County:

Dept. Sheriff, A. E. Suttle, is taking hogs, guns and anything he can get for taxes. *He is making the negroes of Shelby open their eyes.* We bid him God speed in this glorious work.

And so it goes. When a poor man works hard and by his thrift accumulates a few little necessaries of life about him, and *tries* to make a living for himself and his family, if he is not able to pay his taxes, "the Sheriff will take his hogs, guns and any thing he can get," and because such is the case in the ku klux county of Cleveland, and the "negroes of Shelby" happen to be the delinquents, this high toned, chivalrous patriot of the *Banner* bids him "God speed in his *glorious* work!"

If a fellow is thriftless and lazy he is *berated* accordingly, and if he is industrious and accumulates a little property, and he cant raise the money to pay his taxes, he can hope for no indulgence from these Ku-Klux fellows, but his hogs, his gun and anything he may have is immediately levied upon, and these chivalrous gentlemen who have the interests of poor men so much at heart applaud the oppressive acts of the officers, and "bid them God speed in their glorious work."

Brunswick County.

The POST again calls attention to the fact that the destructive democracy of Brunswick county are straining every nerve to elect their man Cowan to the convention, and they are resorting to the most nefarious schemes to carry their ends. The County Commissioners, (who are all democrats) appointed as Registrars in the various Townships men of their party of the most bitter partizanship, and the democratic pollholders are of the same stamp. The law requires that there shall be two poll-holders who shall be of a different political faith from that of the Registrar, and in obedience to this law they have selected the most ignorant negroes that they could find, thus choosing low cunning, meanness and corruption on the one side, and ignorance and incompetency on the other, by which means they hope and expect to manipulate the election returns to suit their own purposes and thereby to elect their man Cowan.

We again caution our friends in Brunswick county and put them on their guard against the rascality and corruption of these bad men. They do not scruple to resort to any bad device to effect their purpose, and intelligent and reliable Republicans should be at every voting place in the county and see to it that every legal Republican vote is polled that is offered, and if the vote is rejected for *any* cause, let them *protest* against it, make a note of the transaction and the names of the witnesses thereto, and report the same to the Republican Executive Committee of the county and to the WILMINGTON POST, that the proper punishment may be inflicted.

It is a fact that at the last election in Brunswick county, in Waccamaw and Shallotte townships, more than fifty men voted the democratic ticket, who were well known as citizens of South Carolina It is by such means that the county was lost to the Republicans. It is also a fact that in the Townships just named, the few negroes living there were intimidated and forced into voting with the democrats. It is a fact that persons entitled to vote have gone to the registration in Northwest Township, and were unable to register their names, because, as they were told, *the registration books were lost!*

We warn these men that they are watched, and if they even attempt to intimidate or prevent from voting any man legally entitled to vote, that they will be reported to those who will make them regret and repent of their crimes. Such things are offenses against the laws of the United States, and if they lay themselves liable, they will probably have an opportunity to interview the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States.

A Sage Advises Against Convention.

Of date November 4th, 1874, Hon. A. W. Venable in a letter to the Oxford *Leader*, says:

It is with deep concern that I observe the agitation of the Convention question in our State. * * *

There is, however, one wise provision in our present constitution—the mode in which it can be amended—although in practice somewhat tedious, yet in either fixing or altering the fundamental law of a State great and patient deliberation should be required.

The present Legislature will have in it a sufficient majority to submit to the people all the amendments that are necessary to restore our State government to its former simplicity and efficiency, and thus we may get a double expression of the wishes of the people: first from their representatives and then from the people themselves.

The great question is; is now the proper time to raise new issues?

* * * * *

This is more obvious when we reflect that a majority already elected to the Legislature have the power to submit to the people all the amendments which are necessary. The various amendments can be fully discussed in our legislative halls, the people will have become familiar with them in all their bearings, and thus be prepared to give an intelligent vote upon each one.

The agitation will be confined to the Legislature, and their work submitted to the people, who, if they approve, will adopt; if they disapprove, will reject. It is also most desirable to avoid the expense attending a Convention. The people of North Carolina, worn down by taxation, poor and impoverished, can bear but few more burdens.

Besides all this we need peace and repose. History but repeats itself. No free people can prosper who are frequently altering their fundamental law. It renders everything uncertain, and in the end ruinous. I knew North Carolina before the first Convention, a body of distinguished men presided over by Nathaniel Macon, and composed of men remarkable for both sagacity and integrity, and the wisest of them informed me that the most that they had effected was to prevent great damage to the Constitution.

I voted against that Convention, and I look back with astonishment at the practical perfection of that Constitution thus subjected to amendments.

Mr. Macon told me that the old Constitution of North Carolina was the best that wit of man had ever devised. That Constitution had no provision for amendment, and politicians agitated the question until in an evil hour the people called a Convention. The result of this has been painful history, illustrated by every Constitutional Convention called since, the present constitution being the worst of them all.

Upon whatever subject the people think often, and thinking, they ultimately think right. The fundamental law of no State should be tampered with hastily. Let us quietly reconstruct, and patiently consider the evils under which we suffer; and from time to time remove those evils in a manner which the Constitution dictates, and my hopes for the future will be greatly brightened.

These are the opinions of an old man, who has not been an inattentive observer of current events, and who, feeling a profound interest in the welfare of his State, takes the liberty of making these suggestions to his fellow-citizens.

The Chicago Tribune admits that the six "white gentlemen" who drove a colored fellow passenger out of a first class car on a Georgia railroad by spitting upon him and squirting water over him from their dirty mouths were "simply carrying out the 'spirit'" of Gen. John S. Preston's recent oration. Comparatively harmless as the rude act was, it is nevertheless a certain indication of the deep rooted antipathy of the better classes of the so-called intelligent leaders of the south against the blacks—an antipathy which leads them to sympathize more or less directly with the "turbulent fanatics" who are guilty of ku klux and white league murders. In short, their hatred of the negro as a free fellow-citizen is so rabid that, while they may deprecate his assassination, they are not over zealous in procuring the punishment of his assassin.—*Republican.*

Messrs. Burton Craige, John A. Gilmer and Warren Winslow were members of the United States Congress while they sat as members of the Convention of 1861.

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months.

tf W. P. CANADAY.

I wish to purchase a good milk Cow. Persons wishing to sell will please apply to Robert Kennedy, office of THE WILMINGTON POST.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.—Before Gardner, J. P. Warrant issued for the arrest of William Davis for stealing chickens, &c., at Rose Hill.

MR. WM. EDWARDS, aged about 40 years, a native of Ireland, died suddenly this morning, at the "Eureka" House. Coroner Hewlet held an inquest, and the following verdict was rendered: "that the said Edwards came to his death from disease of the heart and congestion of the brain."

MAYOR'S COURT.—Hattie Johnson, disorderly conduct; guilty. $25, or thirty days on streets.

Lucy Galloway, disorderly conduct; guilty; $25, or thirty days on the streets.

Daniel Hill, larceny; continued.

Charles Gaston, larceny; bound over to Superiyr Court in bond of $50.

James Davis, disorderly conduct; guilty; $10, or fifteen days.

Before Cassidey, J. P.

Wellington Perkins and his wife Amy Perkins and Ludd Johnson were arraigned on the charge of Peggy Robinson for unmercifully whipping her child Louisa, aged six years. It seems that the child was living with the Perkins' and for some little fault she was stripped naked, Johnson and the woman holding her by the hands and feet, while Perkins deliberately inflicted a most severe flogging with a leather strap. Amy was sent to jail for 30 days, and the men were committed in default of a bond of $200 each for their appearance at Superior Court.

For the Post.

KINSTON, July 21, 1875.

EDITOR POST—*My Dear Sir:*—Please send me two copies of the DAILY POST. I am glad to see that you have concluded to publish a Daily. The Weekly has done great good in Lenoir county. King will certainly be elected by an overwhelming majority. He has completely "worn out" the destructionists of the county, and on the 5th of August they will be buried so deep that the hand of Resurrection will never reach them. Yours truly, H.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., July 26th.

Editors Post:—On the 24th instant the candidates of Edgecombe met at Rocky Mount. There were about three hundred voters from Edgecombe and Nash present. Q. Busbee, Esq., of Raleigh, having been invited to attend the meeting, by request opened the discussion with one of his telling speeches against the movement to change the Constitution, He defied the Conservatives (he would not call them Democrats) to meet the issue in this campaign without committing themselves against the great principle of right and justice. The theory of our government was based upon the principle that the majority should rule—that changing the Constitution would not remedy the things complained of by the Conservatives—they would have to overturn the whole theory of our government, and that would be impracticable at this time. He saw no escape from the evils complained of, unless they removed to a section where they would be in the majority, (carpet-bag it). Gen. W. D. Jones, the same day met the enemy at Joyner's, in old Nash, and routed him "horse foot and dragoon."

Old Edgecombe will elect her delegate on the Republican ticket by a large majority. The prospects in Nash now are that she will redeem herself by electing a Republican ticket. F.

Ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, is on the stump in favor of a revision of the constitution of that State. He is a unique speaker, and reputed to be a very popular one; but the lack of ardor among his Democratic followers has had a dampening effect upon his efforts. In his first speech, according to the report of a local paper, "he began by regretting that an election of so great and vital importance should excite seemingly less interest than an ordinary campaign for the sheriffalty.—He then sketched the origin of the present constitution, 'irked by Congress and dammed by military power,' showing how the satrap Canby, whom Shaeknasty Jim finally interviewed with 'subsequent proceedings' of a painful nature," &c. If this is the kind of talk required to make a man popular with the Democracy of North Carolina, we pity the party and the State over which it is trying to get control.—*Republican.*

[*Charge it upon the revolutionists*, that they intend to take from the people the power to elect their Judges, Magistrates and State officers, and place it in the hands of the Legislature.]

Nordhoff Telling the Truth Again.

The Democratic faith in Charles Nordhoff may be fitly described as "the substance of things hoped for," and expectations that in his letters from the South he would give "the evidence of things not seen." He did not disappoint them at first, but latterly, since our repeated exposures of his attempts to misrepresent the true condition of affairs, he has given abundant proof of the cruel disregard of human liberty in the South on the part of even the better classes of the whites when the rights of a black person are involved. In this new departure of his—a departure from falsehood to truth—his Democratic friends and admirers take no interest whatever. For example, none of them have reproduced the following extract from one of his Mississippi letters:

"Here is another incident of Mississippi life. About four weeks ago a mulatto girl, aged 19, who had been living for some time as servant in the house of a farmer, two and a half miles from Verona, in Lee county, left her service and went to Verona, where she became a house servant, in order to attend an evening school. She had been at her new place a week, when one day the farmer, her employer, accompanied by his father and a neighbor, all armed with shot guns, appeared before the house. Two of the men came in and demanded the girl, saying she belonged to them. She refused to go with them and declared that she was free, which was true, of course. They knocked her down, took her by the feet, dragged her thus through the house, through the yard, into the street, her clothing torn and deranged in the struggle, and screaming for help, and—this was in open daylight, in the presence of several men, besides women and children—set her on a horse and carried her off. When they got her home two of them tied her to a tree and flogged her bare back with green withes until the blood ran. Then they took her to the house and chained her with a trace chain and padlock to the bed post. The next day she was turned to work and chained up again at night. After some days she made her escape, and found refuge with a southern man, the county superintendent of education, who, after proper notice, sent her to the United States District Attorney. From the District Attorney's lips I received the account of this outrage. Now, acts of violence may and do happen in any State. The part of the story which seems most horrible to me is this: It is in evidence before the District Attorney that the Mayor of Verona, who is its Justice of the Peace, heard the girl's cries and saw the struggle, and, when asked why he did not interfere himself, testified that he thought it was none of his business, as he knew it was only a negro girl. Several other men testified that they stood in their doors and saw the girl dragged by her feet out into the road. It was none of their business either. Finally I related this tale to a Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He replied that brutality was found everywhere, North as well as South; and I could not, with all my efforts, apparently make him understand that what filled me with indignation and hopeless disgust was not so much the act itself, but the fact that an officer of the law and several citizens could witness it unmoved, because it was only a negro girl. If it had been a white girl, no doubt the mayor would have interferred, and the judge would have been indignant. If the brutes who should maltreat a white girl so bad had been negroes, the country would have risen to lynch them, and the papers all over Mississippi would have yelled with fury."

It is to be hoped that some of the Democratic Gushers who assume to believe that the Southern whites have all accepted the results of the war in good faith will explain the indifference manifested by the Mississippi authorities regarding this infamous outrage. If it is not an attempt to restore practical slavery, perhaps they will tell us what it is. They cannot dispute Nordhoff's testimony with consistency, for he has been very generally indorsed by them as a truthful man. Certainly they will not charge that he is a "Southern outrage grinder," and they must remember that such evidence, coming from one of their own witnesses, will be exceedingly damaging to them if it is not explained or controverted.—*Republican.*

"Cheap Johns."

Col. Bennett, the Conservative candidate for convention over in Anson, we notice, proposes, if elected, to charge only two dollars and a half per day for his services; while in our own county of Richmond, we see it stated in a Charlotte paper, that our friend Hon. James T. LeGrand, agrees, if his fellow-citizens see fit to elect him to serve his country free of charge: and it is just possible that in other counties there are candidates who are willing to pay a considerable sum for the bare honor which they are vain enough to suppose an election to the convention would confer upon them. With all due respect for Col. Bennett and Mr. LeGrand, and with no intention of reflecting on the honesty and integrity of any "Cheap John" candidate in the State, we are opposed to the election of any man as a delegate whose services in the convention would be valueless. On the contrary, we want, and the people want, the convention made up of such men as Col. Dockery, whose services are worth something—men of age, experience and undoubted integrity and stability—who, when they take a stand, as they believe, for the right, cannot be forced to act contrary to their better judgments by the frowns of friends, the application of the party lash or anything else. We think we have been surfeited with cheap hands at the capital.

Opinions of Prominent Democrats on the Convention Question.

On the 14th of November, 1874, Hon. Jesse J. Yeates, of Hertford, addressed a letter to Major J. W. Dunham on the convention question, from which we make the following extracts:

* * * However so well distinguished gentlemen may write in favor of a call of a convention, the people are unmistakably opposed to it.

* * * During the past summer when our opponents were clamoring upon us a covert desire to get possession of the Legislature and call a convention, I heard several of these newly elected members of the Legislature pledge the people on the stump that they would not support such a measure, and since the election I have heard them declare the same publicly and privately. They cannot and will not violate them. Nor will it do for our party in the Legislature to undertake to caucus the question into success. It is not a party question, and was not so made when the candidates were before the people for election. The wishes and sentiments of the people at home must not be caucused away.

But I am opposed to the call of a convention at this time for other important reasons. The advocates of a convention assert that it would be promotive of the best interests of the State. This I do not believe. * * The people were opposed to a call of the convention three years ago, and the Legislature was in grave doubt and hesitated long, but finally gave way to certain persistent influences and passed the bill. The people voted it down by a majority of thousands, and if I am correctly advised, elected a majority of republicans to the convention. * * *

* * * There are good reasons why the people will not sanction a call of a convention at this time. It has been but three years since they sent to the Legislature in emphatic language, that they did not now desire a convention. And does the Democratic party propose to call it *against the wishes of the people?* That would be a contempt for the voice of the people and not true democracy. * * * At this time they are tired of revolution and strifes; they want peace. They feel that they have been all the time losing; they are poor and tired of excitement, and are seeking rest. For these reasons, the present time is not suited to a convention. The violence of party spirit is too great.

I am opposed to a call of a Convention without the people being previously consulted, and I now enter my protest to placing the great people's party in the attitude of forcing a Convention over the will of the people because we happen to have a two-thirds majority in the Legislature. It is a manifestation of contempt for the people. The people have not been consulted about this question since they spoke in thunder tones against it. It is incompatible with the spirit and genius of a free people and a liberty-giving Constitution that the Legislature, because two-thirds may agree, shall be at liberty to overturn and revolutionize the government. Two-thirds have the right to call a Convention, but the spirit of our freedom would say *not* until the people had suggested it.

The following are extracts from a letter from Hon. Jefferson Davis, Dated Nov. 5th, 1874, addressed to Major John W. Dunham.

I regret that I cannot concur with those of our friends who think that the Legislature, soon to assemble, ought to call a convention to revise and amend that instrument.

The last expression of the public will upon the subject was in 1871, when the question was submitted to a direct vote of the people, and when it was voted down by a large majority, although we had had at the preceeding election in 1870, a victory almost equal to that of the present year. I know that it is said, and truly said, that many men voted against the convention in 1871, because they did not approve the mode in which the question was submitted, but it will be remembered that at the same election at which the convention was voted down there was an election for delegates to the convention, in the event it should be called, and, if I am correctly informed, we failed to elect a majority of Democrats and Conservatives, though we had, the year before, carried both branches of the Legislature by decided majorities.

We know the fact that the Republican party leaders in North Carolina control, with a few exceptions, the solid negro vote. I only state a fact—there is no division in that vote on any question. No question of homestead, of the Judiciary, of improper distribution of power between the different branches of government, of elections, of criminal law, of the restoration of the county courts, none of these questions divide them.

I have heard of but one Republican of any note who is in favor of convention, and he, I am informed, avows himself in favor of it with the hope that it will annul the homestead provision.

We want the whipping-post re-established under the direction of white officers.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

This means that Justices of the Peace elected for life shall constitute the County Courts of old, and that if any poor white, or colored man shall be convicted of a misdemeanor and is too poor to pay the fine and costs his back shall be lacerated, while the rich rebels can pay his own way by paying a few dollars.

The language used by Col. Morehead, as reported by the Raleigh *Standard* of March 9th, 1870, is as follows:

"Mr. Morehead opposed any exemption on personal property, and said he only needed three minutes to show that no exemption was the popular thing with the people."

The Motive of the Cotton States' Convention.

We commend the following item from the proceedings of the Cotton States' Convention, sitting at Raleigh, N. C., on the 15th, as a piece of political jugglery not frequently so plainly made apparent:

Gen. W. R. Cox, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, called the attention of the congress to the resolution adopted yesterday, asking Congress to make greenbacks a legal tender for all dues to the Government and on all imports, so that there would be but one currency for the Government bondholder and the people, and said that the Government, when it issued its bonds, during and since the war, contracted that the interest and the principal should be paid in gold, and that the resolution adopted yesterday asked the United States Congress to repudiate its part of the contract by passing an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest and principal on the bonds so issued and sold in greenbacks instead of gold. A discussion ensued, and finally the resolution was reconsidered and final action on it postponed until the next session at Nashville. The reason for this action was that if the resolution was allowed to stand as passed on yesterday it would compromise the Democratic party of this State.

Ostensibly for conference in regard to the cultivation of cotton and the productive resources of the South, the convention was really for the purpose of concerting the means to aid the Democratic party in its fruitless struggle for power in 1876. Like the Mecklenburg Centennial, the cloven foot could not be kept obscured. It had to creep out and expose the animus of the deliberations. This kind of duplicity can only excite the contempt of square, fair and independent men, who fear not to declare their real sentiments, whether they prove popular or not.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This institution will be re-opened on the

1st Monday of September next,

the term ending the 2nd Thursday in June 1876, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. It has been re-organized on the eclectic system, combining, however, three curricular of Arts, Science and Agriculture. Instruction will be given in the branches of learning usually taught in the best Colleges. Special instruction provided in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. An able Faculty has been appointed. The buildings thoroughly repaired for the reception of several hundred students.

For circulars explanatory of the above apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Secretary Board of Trustees,
Raleigh, N. C.

GOOD NEWS.

THE UNDERSIGNED Committee of arrangements, take pleasure in informing the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally that a

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION

Will be given under the auspices of the

CAPE FEAR LIGHT ARTILLERY

to Smith's Island and the Black Fish Grounds, on Tuesday the 31 day of August next.

Tickets for gentlemen, $1 00
Tickets for Ladies, 50
Children under 10 years of age, and servants accompanying families, free.

Those who attend may rest assured that the committee will spare no pains to make This excursion an enjoyable affair to all.

REFRESHMENTS SEVERDON BOARD AT CITY PRICES.

Boat will leave wharf at 8 o'clock.

The Committee reserve the right to reject all objectionable persons.

Positively no liquors allowed on board.

Tickets can be obtained at the Book, Jewelry and Drug Stores, and of the Committee.

WALTER G. McRAE,
R. W. PRICE,
H. G. FLANNER,
R. H. HARRIS,
W. H. GERKEN,
Committee.

July 30 3t Sun, Wed. and Sun

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

Agents supplied at figures that defy competition for the same class of instruments. Try one. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9—6m

CARPENTER & MALLARD,

(SUCCESSORS TO)

J. S. TOPHAM & CO.

HORSE BLANKETS.

THE

Largest and Cheapest Assortment of Trunks in the City,

SADDLES, OF ALL KINDS,

HARNESS, COLLARS,
SADDLE BLANKETS,
FEATHER DUSTERS,
HOUSE BRUSHES,
CURRYCOMBS,
SADDLERY HARDWARE,

of all kinds.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

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Any person, male or female, who has a little leisure time can procure a first class instrument at a greatly reduced price and send stamp for particulars. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9—6m

GO TO

ALLEN'S and purchase one of his EIGHT DAY CLOCKS. May 29—tf

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Send for price list and list of testimonials. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9—6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSURANCE AGENCY

OF

JNO. W. GORDON.

$40.000.000 Assets Represented.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES:

Liverpool & London & Globe, England.

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Mobile Underwriters, Mobile.

Virginia Fire and Marine, Richmond.

City, Richmond.

Southern Mutual, Richmond.

Old North State, Warrenton.

Penn, Philadelphia.

Home, Columbus, Ohio.

Amazon, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Also Managers, for North Carolina, of the METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, N. Y.

Good Agents wanted for Life and Fire Companies in all unoccupied territory. Office on Princess, between Front and Water streets,

July 16—tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

New and beautiful designs. Agents wanted. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9—6m

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION HELD at the usual polling places on the first Thursday in August, 1875, in New Hanover county for the election of the following township officers, viz:

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP—Seven Magistrates, one Township Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee.

FEDERAL POINT, MASONBORO, HARNETT AND CAPE FEAR TOWNSHIPS—Two Magistrates, one Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee each.

NEW HANOVER AND PENDER COUNTIES—Three Delegates to the State Constitutional Convention.

S. H. MANNING,
Sheriff of New Hanover County.

July 16-4w,

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

Combine beauty durability and worth. Send for illustrated catalogue before buying. Address the manufacturer, EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9—6m

EDWARD PLOTTS' STAR PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in tone and power any Reed organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives UNIVERSAL Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the instrument is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute like note to a volume of sound.

Unsurpassed by any Instrument,

The proprietor has noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and directed his practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and his experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has

All the Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut, Paneled cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP,

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE.

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated and is sold at EXTREMELY

LOW PRICES.

For Cash. Second hand instruments taken in exchange.

Agents Wanted,

(Male or female,) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the "Star" organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. A correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturer,

EDWARD PLOTTS,

Washington, N. J.

July 9—6m

Tonsorial--Removal.

E. AKIN has purchased the stock and material of James Carraway and removed to the shop formerly occupied by him, in the basement of the Purcell House, where he invites his old friends and the public generally to call on him. Best workmen in the State employed, and Shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooing done at the shortest notice. Try him.

april 9—tf

GO TO

ALLEN'S AND GET A CENTENNIAL CLOCK. May 2—tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
J. J. CASSIDEY,
Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1875.

Candidates Opposed to Convention and Pledged to an Immediate Adjournment.

For Constitutional Convention.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
HON. DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
J. H. SMYTH, ESQ.,
GEN. S. H. MANNING.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
HON. R. P. BUXTON,
J. C. BLOCKER, ESQ.

CRAVEN COUNTY,
R. H. LEHMAN,
JOHN S. MANNIX.

LENOIR COUNTY,
RICHARD W. KING.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

BLADEN COUNTY,
A. McDONALD.

WAKE COUNTY.
RICHARD C. BADGER,
ALEXANDER B. DAVIS.
MADISON C. HODGE,
JEREMIAH J. NOWELL.

WILKES COUNTY,
COL. T. J. DULA,
GEN. J. Q. A. BRYAN.

BERTIE COUNTY.
F. W. BELL.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.
W. P. MABSON,
A. McCABE.

FORSYTHE COUNTY.
W. H. WHEELER.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
B. F. BULLOCK, JR.

MARTIN COUNTY.
J. J. MARTIN.

NASH COUNTY.
J. J. SHARP.

WARREN COUNTY.
J. W. THORNE.

ANSON COUNTY,
A. M. BOGGAN.

Township of Wilmington.

FOR MAGISTRATES.

AT LARGE.
J. J. CASSIDEY,
J. C. HILL.
1ST WARD—HENRY BREWINGTON
2D WARD—S. VANAMRINGE,
3D WARD—W. H. MOORE,
4TH WARD—ALEX. SAMPSON,
5TH WARD—ANTHONY HOWE.

FOR CONSTABLE.
SOL. W. NASH.

FOR CLERK.
S. T. POTTS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.
ALFRED HOWE,
A. H. MORRIS,
J. E. SAMPSON.

You are now certain that you have your Homestead. If Democrats are elected to the Convention, you run the risk of losing it.

Those not voting last year, and those who have changed their residence, should attend to registration. ALL should examine the lists.

Your servants of the Legislature require you to obey their behests—leaving you no option, but forcing a Convention upon you against your will.

We would advise Democratic editors and orators not to waste too much time on Civil Rights. The unnecessary alarm concerning the enactment of that law has passed away, and the people are no longer frightened.

James E. Boyd is the candidate of the anti-conventionists in Alamance, and has already taken the stump against Parker. We have good news from that county; but that is nothing singular these times, when good news comes from everywhere.

If you think you do not know enough to select your own magistrates and judges, vote for the Convention candidates. They will relieve you of the duties, and fix up a constitution that will take from your hands much of your political power.

Judge S. W. Watts addressed the citizens of Alexander, at Taylorsville, last Monday, and was replied to by Maj. W. M. Robbins. We learn that His Honor more than won a triumph over the Major, who was so badly used up that Judge Russell, who arrived near the close, on his way to Wilkes, declined to take more than a passing notice of the Congressman.—*American.*

Our present Constitution contains certain wise and popular provisions which were not contained in the old, which have now become familiar and dear to the people, and which political agitators dare not openly assail. We refer to

The homestead and personal property exemption;
Mechanics' and Laborers's lien law;
Rights of married women;
Taxation according to value;
Restriction upon creating State debt;
Ratio of taxation between land and polls;
No imprisonment for debt.

THE ACT RELATING TO TENANTS.

The mariner at sea noticing slight gusts of wind or small clouds in the horizon, judges what the weather will be. And from small incidents in the lives of men we form an opinion as to what they will do on a given occasion. So we can judge of parties, which are associations of men. By this mode of reasoning we can judge what the Democratic party of this State will do in case they have the opportunity. The party which apologised for and defended the kuklux organization, which committed the atrocious acts of 1870 and 1871, which gerrymandered the Congressional Districts, which descended to the meanness of the Wilmington bill which the Supreme Court has just nullified, and which has done numberless other things which might be enumerated, cannot be expecteted to change its course suddenly any more than a man can be expected to change his whole character suddenly. We may, therefore, judge what usage the people of this commonwealth will get, if the party which with only ordinary opportunities has done so many infamous and wicked things, gets that entire control of all departments of the State for which they are plotting.

We reprint to-day the act of the late Legislatnre relating to landlords and tenants, as a foretaste of what the people may expect if the Democrats carry the Convention. This bill has seemed to attract but little attention and not much has been said about it, but its provisions are so terrible, so subversive of rights, so tyrannical and so subversive of decency, that they ought to alarm every citizen of the State, rich and poor, landholder and non-landholder.

The act provides that in case of the lease of lands for agricultural purposes the ownership of the crop shall be vested in the lessor "until the rent of this land shall be paid," that any claims which the lessor may have shall constitute a preferred lien on the crop; that the crop may be seized and sold by the lessor, and that "any person who shall remove *any part* of said crop from the land without the consent of the owner of the land or the lessor," "*shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.*" Language fails to portray the enormity of these provisions. The act puts the tenant completely in the hands of the landholder. He is his *slave*, and so notwithstanding the forms of emancipation, we have in North Carolina white as well as black slavery, for this act applies alike to white and black. There is not a lessee of land in the State who may of a morning take from the land an ear of corn, or a mess of peas, or a cucumber or a collard, not having paid the lessor in full for the rent, but is liable to be arraigned for a *misdemeanor*, mulcted in fines and costs, and thrown into jail! Men of North Carolina, read this infamous act and judge for yourselves! Are men capable of passing such a law fit to be trusted with the power of making for you a Constitution? Will you trust men to make the fundamental law of this State who have already put on the statute book a law unworthy the bloody code of Draco? Down with the conspirators against your rights!

Our experience of forced Conventions is not encouraging. The people were appealed to in 1861 for leave to call a Convention. Leave was refused by a direct vote of the people, yet the Legislature called the Convention without their leave. We are still suffering from the consequences of that fatal act. In 1871 leave was again asked by the Legislature to call a Convention, and leave was again refused by the people. It is now called without consulting them.

This Convention movement has been persisted in and forced through in spite of every protest, although it was well known that the people at large were opposed to it, and that their members of Congress had advised against it earnestly.

The clamorers for Convention do not themselves agree upon what changes shall be made in the Constitution.

The Legislative Act which called the Convention of 1835 required that the question of Convention or No Convention should first be submitted to the people and voted on in the affirmative before an election should be held for delegates.

Of Course

The Salisbury *Watchman*, will make no compromise with the "excepted amendments" and those who desired to recognize them in the Convention Act. Here is the last which that staunch Democratic sheet has to say upon the subject. Says the *Watchman*:

"The man who asserts that a Legislature may in any sense bind the action of a Convention, and who undertakes to defend such a proposition, is compelled to fall back on his own feeble resources, and ends by writing himself down an ass. Such a proposition is repugnant to even the old federalist's idea of our form of government, and no mass of sense or information can adduce a single well sustained argument in its defence. It is inconsistent with principle, with law, with the theory and practice of a Democratic system of government, with the laws of creation and dependence, and has nothing to sustain it but the ignorance and gush of the partisan trickster and fool."

Extracts from the Western Address.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, the Western members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, without distinction of party, issued an address to the people of the State, from which we make the following extracts:

* * * * * * *

"Your Bill of Rights says "That all political power is vested in and derived from the *people only.*" Is power in the Senate of North Carolina derived from the "*people only?*" Let it not be said that taxation and representation go hand in hand. That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revolution upon the principle that they were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented. But who represented? certainly the people—those who paid the taxes—not the taxes themselves. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly too, that *they* should be represented.—In the Senate, *property* is represented and not *the people;* and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our Liberties, should prompt us to war against this most odious anti-Republican remnant of feudal aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.

Apply the principle and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county own as much property and pay as much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mite as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependence of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, the ten are equal to the five hundred. Is this justice? Is this Liberty? Let war break out—let civil commotion arise—whose lives are exposed for the protection of this property? Who are sent forth to fight the battles of your country? The five hundred go forth to fight the battles of your country; to vindicate its honor; to maintain its glory; leaving their wives and little ones to struggle on in poverty and indigence—while the ten stay at home, enjoy their wealth, and boast of the honor and glory of their country, the bravery, the freedom, and equality of its citizens. Save us from such freedom—save us from such equality! It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many under the iron heel of power—power under the pretence of being derived from 'the people only.'

* * * * * * *

"Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, nor privileges, nor immunities which affect it alone. It is matter, and cannot feel nor enjoy rights, but in consequence of its possession, you may give its owner political power and privileges. If, then, you protect citizens in the enjoyment of property, is not the possessor of hundreds equally entitled to protection as the owner of thousands? Is his enjoyment the less? Do you measure enjoyment by the quantity enjoyed? Suppose you take from the rich man his thousands—it is only his *all.* If you take from the poor man his hundreds—it is *his all, too.* Which will cling to his all with the more pertinacity? Which will surround it with more guards; use it more sparingly; and more carefully provide that it shall not be consumed by profuse and lavish expenditures of government? It is notorious that the poor complain most of high taxes, and it is natural; it is harder for them to pay them. It diminishes the aggregate of each more, although the amount taken away is less, and every poor man hopes and expects to improve his condition, and one day to become rich.—Hence it is in Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, although we may have fewer slaves, we have more *slave owners;* and, of course a greater number of persons to watch over any aggressions upon it. The same is true of land. We have more land owners, and owners of every other species of property; and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person.

To connect together the people of the State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that taxes should be direct and uniform. Indirect taxes are seldom representatives of the wealth of the community where they are collected. The amount of public revenue collected in the city of New York is no sure test of the wealth of that city. And many of our taxes are indirect, and furnish no index of the wealth of the country in which they are paid.

It is idle, then, to say you must give more political weight to the rich than the poor—the owner of thousands than the owner of hundreds. A thousand owners of any particular species of property will afford it much more effectual protection than one owner of the same amount and species, under any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment in a free country."

* * * * * * * *

Many of our citizens are greatly opposed to the election of Judges by the Legislature, as is required by the Constitution. It cannot be disguised that our own Legislature has, in many instances, been the scene of intrigue entirely at war with our ideas of the purity of the bench; and in which it was shown that neither character, nor qualifications were made the test for fitness for office, but simply party services. Legislatures are small bodies, usually elected upon political party grounds and that, too, frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people.

Under the circumstances many believe that the people would be the safest depositories of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue would not exist, and the people, in acting, would not be influenced by the fear of denunciation or punishment of party men. The system has been tried in many States of the Union, and found to operate so well that it is much to be doubted whether it will not, in time, be adopted in all.

Others, too, think that they ought to hold office for a limited period. There is no other officer known to our laws, but who is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the foot of those from whom he received it; and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they pass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. Many of these offices are of the highest character and importance, and equally requiring in the incumbent, purity and integrity of character. No evils have resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people and certainly no corruption of the people, nor of the officer has been the consequence. And it certainly is not a question of much difficulty whether we should be cursed with a bad Judge during his life, if, in despite of all precautions, one should unfortunately be elected. In no other instance is such a curse inflicted. Can any other be greater?

The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and the members from the different counties hand in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the clerk's table. Nobody hears the names, or cares to hear them. It is understood to be the season for sport—and is one of those customs of our Legislature long known and recognized and never departed from. They are frequently selected by the members of the Legislature for the influence which each can exert at home in some particular neighborhood. And it is well known that many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties. They enjoy and exercise the power to tax the people; they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature. They regulate roads, build bridges, court houses and jails; regulate the patrol, and govern the whole police of their several counties; besides exercising original jurisdiction in all cases of accounts under $100, and actions on account under $10; besides presiding in County Courts, where business of the highest importance to the interests of all is transacted. They have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills; of granting letters of administration; they appoint guardians, and control the settlement of their accounts, and of the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform—they are in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society, and upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties, depends in a great measure, the social order, morality, peace and prosperity of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and proper conduct, so much depends, should be selected with great care. There is no amendment to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them? This is a question for them to decide when in Convention assembled.

It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when other duties connect them with the whole State.

It has been proposed, too, to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor to preside in the Senate, and who shall assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State upon the death of the incumbent. We all remember the long struggle to elect a presiding officer in the Senate, six years ago, and again two years ago, when that body was equally divided. A Lieutenant Governor would have removed that difficulty.

The rules of the Senate require that the presiding officer of that body shall not vote upon questions pending before it, except in case of a tie, and when his vote may make a tie. And he is not permitted to speak except when the House is in Committee of the Whole. One Senatorial District is therefore necessarily almost wholly disfranchised. The impropriety of this state of things will readily occur to all.

Many other complaints exist against the present Constitution. Many other improvements could be pointed out, more consistent with the progress of the age. The science of government is progressive as every other science. The people improve; their means of knowledge increase; their circumstances change; their relations towards one another, and towards citizens of their sister States alter. Our sister States everywhere around us are taking advantage of this age of improvement to improve their forms of government, adopted when the rights of her people were comparatively little known. Is our Constitution alone to receive no improvement from the spirit that is abroad? Is North Carolina alone to be still? Is she alone to continue bound in those shackles which have kept her limbs so long fettered in the bands of steel? Or shall she arise, like a strong man in his might, and *demand* that she shall be free?

* * * * * *

Signed by John Gray Bynum, Calvin J. Webb, Jesse B. Sloan, Rutherford; N. W. Woodfin, Marcus Erwin, Buncombe; W. B. Lane, J. M. A. Drake, Jesse Thornburgh, Randolph; Jno. A. Lillington, A. H. Caldwell, O. G. Foard, Stephen Douthit, Rowan and Davie; G. F. Davidson, G. G. M'Koy, E. M. Campbell, Jos. M. Bogle, Iredell; Francis Locke, Stanly; A. M. Foster, Wilkes; John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Calvin H. Wiley, Peter Adams, Guilford; Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott, John Shimpoch, Cabarrus; Alfred G. Foster, Jas. M. Leach, Davidson; A. B. McMillan, Ashe; David W. Siler, Macon; John Hayes, Caldwell; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; August R. Kelly, Z. Russell, Moore and Montgomery; Samuel Fleming, Yancy; H. T. Farmer, Henderson; T. R. Caldwell, T. G. Walton, Burke.

Vance spoke in Wadesboro' last Monday and the Argus says they had a "glorious" rain at night, and the almost gone-up gardens and fields, and everything else revived. Vance is about as great a god as some people seem to care to worship, and if he did as much good in Anson this week it would be well for our Anson friends to call on him in the next drought. Wonder if he prayed for them, or re-spun that old wife yarn.

POOR MAN, BEWARE!

Chapter 309, Acts of 1874-'75—An Act to Amend Chapter Sixty-Four Battle's Revisal—"Landlord and Tenant Act."

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact.* That chapter sixty-four of Battle's Revisal shall be amended as follows: Strike out all of sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, and insert in lieu thereof the following: Sec. 13. When lands shall be rented or leased by agreement written or verbal, for agricultural purposes, or shall be cultivated by a cropper, unless otherwise agreed between the parties to the lease or agreement, any and all crops raised on said land shall be deemed and held to be vested in possession in the owner of the land or the lessor or the party entitled under the agreement to receive the rent and his assigns at all times, until the rent for said land shall be paid and until all the stipulations contained in the lease or agreement shall be performed or damages in lieu thereof shall be paid to the lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, the same or his assigns, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid for all advancements made and expense incurred in making and saving said crop, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid any and all claims and demands against the lessee or cropper, which, according to agreement, written or verbal, between the parties should be a lien on said crop, or should be paid out of said crop. THAT THIS LIEN SHALL BE PREFERRED TO ALL OTHER LIENS; such lessor or party entitled under the agreement to receive rent for said land, and his assigns, shall be entitled against the lessee or cropper to any other person who shall gather or remove any part of said crop without the consent of said lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, and to the possession of the crop until said liens are satisfied, or his assigns to the remedies given in the Code of Civil Procedure upon a claim for the delivery of personal property.

SEC. 2. Sec. 14. Where any controversy shall arise between the parties it shall be competent for the party claiming possession of the crop by virtue of the preceding section to proceed at once to have the matter determined in the court of a Justice of the Peace if the amount claimed shall be less than two hundred dollars. And in the Superior Court of the county where the property is situated, if the amount so claimed shall be more than two hundred dollars, and at the time of issuing the summons or at any time thereafter, upon the filing an affidavit of the claimant setting forth the amount claimed and the property upon which the lien attaches, it shall be the duty of the Justices of the Peace or of the Clerk of the Superior Court in whichsoever court the suit shall be pending, to issue an order to the Constable or Sheriff as the case may be, directing him to take into immediate possession all of said property, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the claimant's demand and costs, and to sell the same under the rules and regulations prescribed by law for the sale of personal property under execution, and to hold the proceeds of such sale subject to the decision of the court upon the issue or issues joined between the parties. That in all cases in the Superior Court arising under this act, the return term shall be the trial term.

SEC. 3. Sec. 15. Any tenant, lessee of land or cropper, and any person who shall remove any part of said crop from such land without the consent of the owner of the land or lessor, or party entitled to receive the rent, and without giving him or his agent five days' notice of such intended removal, and before satisfying all liens on said crop, SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act and of the act to which this is amendatory shall apply to all leases or contracts to lease turpentine trees, and when such lease or contracts to lease are made, the parties thereto shall be fully subject to the provisions and penalties of said act.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 19th day of March, A. D. 1875.

Afraid of the People.

The calling of a Convention without submitting the question to the people, is a desperate and reckless venture on the part of any set of politicians or men who undertake it.

Here we have less than *two hundred* men in North Carolina, who have assembled in the Capitol at Raleigh and called this Convention, when there are *two hundred thousand* voters in the State who are not allowed to say yes or no with regard to it.

Why did they not submit the question, CONVENTION, or NO CONVENTION, to the people, and let them say whether they wanted one or not?

Let every man ask himself this question, and see if he can help from coming to the conclusion that there is something *back*, some secret work to be done, that these politicians are afraid to let the people understand in advance. That is the way it looks.

Remember, these men have never told us what they are going to do.—*Statesville American.*

If the people of the different counties will inquire of their Clerks and Sheriffs they will undoubtedly find that all the old judgments are carefully preserved and ready for execution at the most favorable opportunity. If the Democrats get control of the convention, one of their first steps will be to reorganize the Supreme Court in such a manner as to have a decision made against the retrospective features of the homestead provision. When this is done, all the old judgments will be at once executed. Hungry Democratic lawyers will fatten on the people's misfortunes, and a reign of terror will be inaugurated in the land. We tell the people that these are no fancy sketches. It is high time for every man to ask himself the question, "whither are we drifting?"—*Constitution.*

Which is better, the settlement of petty cases in the township by a magistrate elected by the people of the neighborhood, or carrying every little matter to the county court house, where lawyers can charge big fees? The present Constitution favors the settlement of neighborhood disputes in the neighborhood or township.—*Constitution.*

The Restrictions.

For the benefit of the leading Democratic newspapers and Democrats, who say the restrictions are not binding, we submit the following points:

"The General Assembly is the creature of the Convention."

Is this proposition true? The Convention and the General Assembly are both creatures of the people, but inasmuch as the Convention owes its existence to a bill passed by the General Assembly, it would seem that the Convention must look up to a two thirds vote of the General Assembly as its creator.

It is certain a two-thirds vote for the call of a Convention could not have been obtained except by resorting to the restrictions set out in the act; so the Convention is bound to respect the will of its creator.

The question is this: Are the restrictions binding, or are they of no account? If they are not binding, we have a curious state of things. A two-thirds vote was duly obtained by adding the restrictions, if the restrictions are not binding the Convention was called by fraud and false representations, and is not a Convention called according to the Constitution.—*Constitution.*

A wail of distress comes up from the democratic newspapers all over the State, the burden of their cry being that there is too much apathy in the ranks of the democracy. Do these papers consider why there is so much "apathy?" It is because a fraud has been committed upon the voters in the call of a convention, and distrusting the leaders who have brought this evil upon them, they will not vote at all, or will cast their ballots against the convention candidates.

The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. * * * No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

* * * * * * * *

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

JOB PRINTING

in all its branches.

NEATLY EXECUTED

—by—

S. G HALL.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
MONTHLY STATEMENTS,
CHECKS,
LETTER HEADS,
RECEIPTS, &c.,

RAIL ROAD PRINTING,

in most of its branches.

His office is supplied with

Entirely New Material

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Latest Styles and Fashions.

And he GUARANTEES SATISFACTION in all cases.

Wedding Cards,
Invitations, &c., &c.
Of the Latest Styles.

TERMS MODERATE.

Office on Princess Street between Front and Second.

WILMINGTON N. C

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Every instrument fully warranted. Factory and office, Washington, N. J. Correspondence solicited. july 9-4m

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P. M
Leave Florence	12.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A. M
Arrive at Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M
Leave Florence	1.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 p. m.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday)

Leave Wilmington	6.30 A. M
Arrive at Florence	12.05 P. M
Leave Florence	12.45 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.22 P. M

Connects at Florence with N. E. trains for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1.55 P. M
Arrive at Florence	1.40 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	9.00 A. M
Leave Columbia	5.30 P. M
Leave Florence	4.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P. M

Local Freight Trains, with Passenger Coach attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 A. M., and arrive at Wilmington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6.30 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON,
july 9-tf Gen. Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sundays excepted, at	7.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.45 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	1.58 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3.40 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	10.05 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11.41 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1.35 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.05 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at	6.30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	3.50 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	6.00 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at	7.00 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.50 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington Tri-weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 7.40 P. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Sept. 1-tf General Sup't.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS
VIA
CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT

Round Trip Excursion Tickets,

Good to return till November 1st, 1875, can now be had at the principal stations of this railway.

AT LOWER RATES THAN EVER BEFORE

to the following delightful summer resorts in Western North Carolina, with the extraordinary inducement of a COMMUTATION TICKET, enabling business men to make frequent returns during the season at a nominal cost. Tickets now on sale to

LINCOLNTON,
CHERRYVILLE, SHELBY,
CLEVELAND SPRINGS,
STATESVILLE,
MORGANTON, MARION,
HICKORY TAVERN,
OLD FORT,
ASHEVILLE,
CATAWBA SPRINGS.

Night Trains out of Wilmington run this Line with

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june 28-tf Wilmington, N. C.

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THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1875.

All communications for the State Republican Executive Committee should be addressed to Thomas B. Keough, Chairman, care of F. M. Sorrell, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

Notice to Republicans.

ROOMS REP. STATE EX. COM.
NATIONAL HOTEL,
Raleigh.

Chairman of Congressional District and County Executive Committees will please forward immediately a complete list of the names of members of their committees with post office address.

Chairman will also send in applications for speakers, giving time and place for holding meetings.

All persons throughout the State opposed to Convention, will please correspond freely with the State Committee on all matters relating to the Convention and election.

THOMAS B. KEOGH,
Chairman.

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

To the Voters of Nash County.

GENTLEMEN:—You are required by act of the last Legislature to vote on the 1st Thursday in August for a delegate to a State Convention, to convene in Raleigh on the 6th of September. The object of that convention is to change the present constitution; or making a new one, and is fraught with the deepest interest to you and demands your gravest consideration; because it directly affects the rights and liberties of every citizen in our State.

You have been told that our present constitution is not adapted to our wants nor suited to our habits and customs. You have witnessed its working, and notwithstanding the obstacles, checks and clogs its opponents have thrown in the way, the masses of our people, the toiling men of our State have been greatly benefitted, elevated and placed in situations far better than they ever were under the old constitution with its discriminating clauses in favor of the property holders, and its cruel penalties.

Under the workings of our present constitution our people have rapidly advanced in prosperity and educational improvements. There is, therefore, no grounds for any complaint or any real cause for incurring the enormous expense of a State Convention to remould the organic law of the State. But you are told that great changes are necessary, and to quiet the minds of the people, upon the momentous question of changing the constitution, the Legislature prescribed an oath for the delegates to take, restricting them in their action touching certain important clauses. This oath, so far as it is concerned, is a mere clap trap to deceive the unsuspecting working man, and those who do not make themselves familiar with the many political schemes concocted by the leaders of parties in order to succeed in obtaining positions with fat salaries, and manipulating plans by which to get their friends into positions they could never get by the suffrage of the people.

Gentlemen: you know that when these delegates are elected they are clothed with all the power you possess as a sovereign people, and may change, make or unmake the constitution at will. The Legislature has no authority to prescribe rules or restrict them in their action. Suppose when they got to Raleigh they declare their unwillingness to take the oath? Where do the people derive power to compel them to do so? Are they not then unrestricted and unlimited as to what action they may be disposed to take in altering the constitution? The constitutional mode of calling a convention is first to submit to the people whether they want one or not. If this had been done, and such restrictions as the people desired embodied when they voted. If they voted to call a convention then the restrictions would be binding. It is not so in this call. The Legislature, the creature of the convention has imposed upon the people to vote only for delegates. They have no voice to shape the action of the delegates after they are elected. The course pursued in 1834 was to submit to the people whether they want one or not. If this had been done, and such restrictions as the people desired embodied when they voted—if they voted to call a convention then the restrictions would be binding. It is not so in this call. The Legislature, the creature of the convention, has imposed upon the people to vote only for delegates. They have no voice to shape the action of the delegates after they are elected. The course pursued in 1834 was to submit to the people whether they would call a convention or not. They called a convention and voted to restrict the delegates. It was binding because the people in their sovereignty restricted them.

You know that many of the Democratic leaders admit the oath is of no force. Well, if it is of no force, and it is so admitted, it is very plain that it will not bind any delegate who chooses to pass it over. It will not have any weight in any part of their action.

Do you want the Homestead law, which enables any man, poor or rich, to have a home for his family abolished? Do you want the law giving your wives the right to hold property revoked? Do you want the old casa law imprisonment for debt, the odious whipping post, pillory and stocks re-established? These relics of barbarism which fasten a stigma upon the victim to the latest posterity—upon the State, and an insult to true civilization. Good school and houses of correction maintained instead, would show to the civilized world that we were advancing in the scale of being, instead of retrogating. Have not the Democratic leaders opposed the Homestead and declared it unconstitutional and that it ought not to bar the collection of old debts. They tell you the convention will not interfere with it or the Lien law. Why, because it will not require it to do so to do away with both these laws. They have only to get a Supreme Court of Democratic Judges who will decide them unconstitutional and they are no longer any force. Do you want the election of Judges and county officers taken from the people and these officers appointed by the Legislature? Do you want qualified suffrage and a landed representation only? That is, so many acres to qualify a man for the Commons, and so many acres to qualify a man for the Senate. These discriminations were so unjust and ill adapted to the advancement of the people we all joined together in 1852 and voted them out of the old constitution. Let us not go back on ourselves but move forward in the cause of perfect liberty to the citizens. The rich have power enough through their riches, the poor hard working men have but little power at best. The field for them should be widened not closed up. Let the poor man have more liberty, he is powerless with all he can get. He is not the man that stirs up wars and revolutions. It is the leading men who cajole the poor into difficulties. But abolish the Homestead and then those holding old claims will bring suit and collect every dol ar under the sheriff's hammer, now bared by the Homestead. What a feast for courts, a fleece for the lawyers, but oh! what ruin would it bring upon the poor debtors.

This whole movement is a pet scheme to bring about litigation that the Shylocks of the land may buy up the property at reduced rates and reduce the workingmen of the country to a state of peasantry day laborers. Do you want the old County Court system again at a a cost to your county of over $2,000 a year, when the present Township system costs less than two-thirds of that amount? Do you want your courts controled and governed by the members of the bar, by rules enforced to compel every citizen to employ counsel to make every little petition they may need, and a rule of fees at high rates for every bond, bill, deed or will that they write. Under the present system every man can act in these matters for himself. Letters of Administration can now be obtained the day after the demise of a man; under the old system it was generally three months before Letters of Administration could be obtained unless you employed counsel. By an estimate made, the present system of our county government is cheaper to the people of the State by nearly half million yearly than the old system. Why change it then? The Democratic leaders believe it is cheaper. Gov. Graham and others advocated the abolition of the old County Court system. They now, for party really sake go back on their former opinions. Such men are not safe to trust with making a constitution. But again, the Federal Constitution forbids the State to pay any debts contracted in aid of the rebellion. It is silent on county debts contracted for supplies. It is possible that these debts will be resusitated and the people taxed to pay them. These debts in your county amount to over forty thousand dollars. Are you willing to be taxed to pay them? If so vote to change the constitution. It also forbids the denial or abridgment of the rights of the people to vote for their judicial officers upon pains and penalties.

Do you want another conflict with the Federal Government? Revolutionary movements like the one now proposed, have caused trouble in several of the reconstructed States. If you would avoid such in our State and seek only to maintain unity of interest and harmony with the fundamental principles of our National Government, leave the constitution like it is. We are now doing well, and are presenting some show of harmony and identity with the principles of freedom for the laboring people of our country. Let us then "let well enough alone" and learn wisdom from the past, and build ourselves up, instead of pulling our fortunes down.

The soreheads who are never content with anything, complained, and in 1873 the Constitution was changed in eight separate clauses. The friends of that movement told you then that the State debt could never be adjusted without those changes. Have you seen any beneficial results from these changes? The State debt still hangs, and will until wiser men take hold of it and compromise it, fund it or levy a tax to pay it. Those changes were in fact trivial, but were made in order to pave the way for more important ones, which they seek now to make. The legal men of the State live by the law. The people have to pay the expense of litigation. It was through this influence the call for convention was made. This is evidenced by the fact that the candidates selected by the friends of convention are mostly lawyers. It looks as if it was the lawyers' convention. The people, the toiling men of the State, have had no voice in calling it. If they had been consulted and left to their own choice no convention would now be on the tapis. The leaders of this movement do not tell you what they want to do with the constitution. The address issued by the Democratic Executive Committee gives you no light as to their real designs. They mystify and cover up what they intend to do. They do not intend to tell the people what changes they are going to make in the constitution. They know if they were to do so the mass of the people would spurn the whole movement, and they would fail in their schemes of political aggrandizement.

But, gentlemen, if they succeed in getting a majority of the delegates elected they will not ask you what sort of a Constitution is best adapted to your wants, but it will be, how shall we frame it so as to give to the few the power of ruling and governing the many? How shall we arrange it to control the toiling men of our State? You, gentlemen will feel the effects of their work in your pockets, upon your rights and liberties, and your children will feel it after you.

The last Legislature was elected upon principles of retrenchment and reform. They spent one hundred and seven thousand dollars of the public moneys and did nothing to relieve you, as they promised, of heavy taxes. They passed the Convention bill, and provided in it to convene again if the Convention measure proved successful. They did this in the face of the amended clause of the Constitution limiting us to biennial sessions. They "*whip the devil round the stump*," and get two sessions out of one, with their *per diem*, virtually making the amendment a nullity in this case. Now add, if you please, the expense of the Legislature calling the Convention to the extra session, and then add the cost of the Convention, and you will see that they have in that event increased the public debt about four hundred thousand dollars which the people are to pay by taxation. I ask, are you willing to be taxed to pay such useless expense? But, you may take this as a fair illustration of their economy and retrenchment. Their reform is yet to come, and it will doubtless be developed when the Constitution is changed to suit them. It is Democratic policy to keep the laboring classes in ignorance in order to serve their purposes of self-aggrandisement. This policy was closely adhered to before the rebellion, hence public schools were never fostered, and the lancless were trained up without education.—They were cajoled, flaltered and led to support measures which bound the shackles of ignorance closer and closer every year. At the close of the rebellion these fetters were broken and the people breathed free and enjoyed true liberty, having the chains thrown off. In order to maintain freedom for themselves and their children the present Constitution was framed, giving to all men equal rights before the law. Under it now there is no obstacle, check or hindrance to the poorest man's son rising to prominence if he will. It works well for all classes and conditions of our people.

In changing it they may render it much more defective than it now is, and it may have to be changed again. It may be changed so as to give all the power of the State Government into the hands of the few, and deprive the many of any voice in the affairs of the State. It may be made so as to afford high schools for the property holders and no schools for the non-property holders. They may so change as to vest the legislative privilege in the hands of the rich, and take all such privilege from the poor man. They may enter into it clauses by which they may enact such laws a were enacted in 1865–6. The Democratic legislatures then passed such laws as these: A laborer failing to obey orders from employer or agent was deemed impudent and for this offence had to pay a fine of one dollar. For lost time, except sickness, twenty-five cents for every hour. For absence from home without leave he had to pay a fine of two dollars. And if any enticed away a laborer, upon the conviction of the person, he was fined five hundred dollars and imprisoned twelve months—one or both, at the discretion of the court. And if the laborer refused to work for three consecutive days where he was employed, he was reported to a justice, who compelled him to labor on roads, levees, and other public work, without pay, until he consented to return to his work with his employer. These are some of the outcroppings of Democratic legislation immediately after the rebellion, and these are not the tenth of such legislation as was inaugurated to compel the laboring classes to occupy the position of menials.

The nullifying of such legislation is what incensed them so greatly against free Constitutions, and accounts for their calling our Constitution the "Canby Concern." Acting as the military commandant, he issued orders preventing the execution of many such laws upon the laboring people. The Federal Government would never have admitted us as rehabilitated citizens with such odious, oppressive and cruel laws hanging over the working people of our State. And, gentlemen, such laws as these would now be in force had not the Federal Government, the guarantor of and great protector of its citizens, created every man, irrespective of condition, a freeman, with equal rights before the law. It was through its power we obtained free constitutions in the South. Let us ever hold fast to such constitutions. They tell you of the freedman's influence, and that social equality is aimed at, and that this element will hold offices, judgships, and so on. This cant is only to arouse your prejudices. They do not believe it themselves. If so why do they complain at the freedman for not voting the Democratic ticket. They are as proud of that element where it is allied with their party as the Republicans, and more so. They do everything in their power to win the colored man over to Democratic principles. They told you these things before the war. None of their prophecies have been fulfilled, nor will they ever be in regard to colored supremacy. Under our present form of government the majority govern. Their object is for the minority to control. They desire to erect in our country an odious aristocracy, which will trample in the dust the rights and liberties of the toiling people, the bone and sinew—that class of men from whom we derive all our good and all our wealth.

In conclusion, gentlemen, if you would be free, and hand down to your children the priceless boon of liberty, vote in this election for the man who is opposed to changing the Constitution.

Your fellow-citizen,
S. FOUNTAIN.

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april 9

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july 6—3m

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march 29—tf

Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18, 1875. }

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JULY 18TH, 1875, the Trains will be run over this Railways as follows:

Eastern Division.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAINS—DAILY—[Sundays excepted]

Leave Wilmington at	6.00 P. M
Arrive in Charlotte	5.30 A. M
Leave Charlotte	4.15 P. M
Arrive in Wilmington	7.00 A. M

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS—DAILY—[Sundays excepted]

Leave Wilmington at	6.10 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	9.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	7.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	9.45 P. M

Western Division.

Leave Charlotte at	6 00 A. M
Arrive at Buffalo for Shelby at	10.00 A. M
Leave Buffalo at	12.00 M
Arrive at Charlotte at	4 00 P. M

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Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats Fayetteville.

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S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE; In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Charlotte	9 24 P. M	8 20 A. M.
" Air Line J'nct'n	9.52 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury	11.48 "	10.52 "
" Greensboro	2 20 A. M.	1.35 P. M.
" Danville	5.44 "	4.05 P. M.
" Dundee	5.56 "	4.13 "
" Burkeville	11.35 "	8.36 "
Arrive at Richmond	2.22 P. M.	11.17 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond	1.38 P. M	5.08 A. M.
" Burkeville	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee	10.33 "	1.17 P. M.
" Danville	10 39 "	1.21 "
" Greensboro	2 00 A. M	4.23 "
" Salisbury	4.31 "	6.45 "
" Air Line J'nct'n	7.05 "	8.39 "
Arrive at Charlotte	7 15 A. M.	8.47 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Greensboro'	2.15 A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	3 58 "	.....
" Raleigh	7 38 "	.....
Arrive at Goldsboro'	10.05 A. M	.....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Goldsboro'	5.00 P. M	.....
" Raleigh	7.22 A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	11.57 "	.....
Arrive at Greensboro'	1.15 "	.....

North Western N. C. R. R
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro	4.30 P M
Arrive at Salem	6.15 P M
Leave Salem	9.20 A M
Arrive at Greensboro	11.15 A M

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Trains to and from points east of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to or from points North or South. Two Trains daily, both ways.

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For further information address

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R. T. FULGHUM, Editor,
June 11—tf Raleigh, N. C.

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A. D. CAZAUX, Agent Baltimore and New York Lines, Wilmington, N. C.

march 29-tf

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feb 5—tf.

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1875.

Opinions of Prominent Democrats on the Convention Question—Read and Circulate.

In response to calls we lay before our readers the following letter from Judge Fowle on the Convention question:

RALEIGH, Oct. 26, 1874.

Maj. John W Denham:

SIR:—In reply to your letter asking my opinion in regard to the calling of a convention by the next General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of North Carolina, I have to say:

That in my opinion a call of a Convention for the purpose indicated would be unwise, inexpedient and productive of great harm to the material interests of the State.

The defeat of the Conservative party in North Carolina in 1876 would be a public calamity. The defeat would, in my opinion, be insured if the proposed action is taken.

A very cursory examination of the Constitution and history of North Carolina will satisfy the enquirer, that of the two methods provided for amending the Constitution, to-wit: the legislative and conventional, the intention was, that for ordinary times, and for the correction of ordinary evils, it was thought wise by our fathers that the legislative mode should be adopted, and that the mode of amendment by the convention was only be resorted to when the exigency of the occasion was extreme, and was a substitute in a Democratic and Republican form of government for revolution, and was not to be exercised unless the emergency was great.

We find accordingly that after the adoption of the constitution of 1776, there was no convention of the people of North Carolina until the year 1835, except the conventions of 1788 and 1789 which were called for the purpose of ratifying the Federal constitution, and that since that time there has been no convention of the people, which has been called for the purpose of amending the constitution, and has actually done so until the year 1868.

The convention which was called in 1861 was for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Union, and the convention of 1866, being called under Presidential Proclamation, and its conclusions being repudiated by the people, are not to be considered in this connection.

The policy of the State then being well settled not to call a convention of the people except upon extraordinary occasions, is there anything in the political condition of the State that will justify such action at this time?

A very earnest and able advocate of the convention movement, in reply to an interrogatory from me as to the necessity for a convention, stated that he desired a convention in order that the constitution should be amended in three particulars:

1. Requiring the Judges of the Superior Court to rotate.

2. Disqualifying a person who has been convicted of an infamous crime from voting.

3. Requiring the poll tax to be paid as a qualification of a voter.

In regard to the first and second of these amendments, after considerable inquiry I am satisfied that they will meet with but very little opposition from either of the great political parties.

I have heard at least two of the Republican Judges express themselves in favor of the first proposed amendment, and one of them expressed it as his opinion that every member of the Judiciary would give his personal influence to the proposed amendment. As to the second, the mere introduction of the proposed amendment is enough to secure its passage before any Legislature that can now be elected, regardless of its political complexion.

As to the third proposed amendment, it is believed by many persons that its effect would be to diminish the Republican vote in the State several thousand votes, thereby insuring a Conservative triumph.

The proposed amendment itself is in my opinion a very good one, because the increased taxation that would be thus derived would greatly benefit the common schools of the State. But I do not believe that the vote would be materially diminished by its adoption, because in every well contested election the funds will be provided to pay the poll tax for such voters as cannot pay for themselves, and I will show before I get through that our elections in 1876 will necessarily be well contested by both of the great political parties.

But even if I should be mistaken in this, the success of our party in 1876 is not a good reason for deviting from the course of action in regard to constitutional amendments which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of our forefathers, because it would be establishing a precedent for tampering with the constitution whenever the exigency of a party required it, and conventions in North Carolina, would become as frequent as revolutions in Mexico.

In a very able letter, signed by W. A. Wright, Esq., and five other distinguished gentlemen, dated Oct. 22, 1874, the following expression is used:

"Suffice it to say then, that in almost every one of the many instances where the "Canby" constitution varies from the old constitution of our fathers the difference has been productive of unmixed evil. In our opinion the sooner we return to that old constitution the better it will be for the people of North Carolina, observing, of course, the changes rendered necessary by the war and its results. And we deem it proper to say here, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, that we believe no one contemplates, as no one ought to contemplate any change in regard to the Homestead Exemption, save such as will enlarge and render more secure that wise and beneficent provision. We deem it proper to say also that we believe no one contemplate any change in the constitution tending to impair the rights of the colored people."

To this broad assertion we respectfully enter our dissent.

There are several changes in the organic law, made by the convention of 1868, other than the exceptions made by these gentlemen, which, in my opinion, the people of North Carolina will not willingly yield—as for instance:

The election of the Judges by the people.

The abolition of the county courts and the election of county commissioners by the people.

There may be a considerable portion of our people, particularly in the Eastern section of the State, who would be glad to see the power taken from the Eastern negroes to elect Judges and county commissioners. So far as the election of Judges is concerned, the remedy is easy by electing Judges on a general ticket, but so far as county commissioners are concerned, I do not believe that the white people in the West are willing to delegate to the Legislature their right to elect magistrates, who shall elect county commissioners, and our people generally are well satisfied at being rid of the cumbersome and expensive old county court system.

But apart from all this, it would be a political blunder to call a convention. In 1870 the people of North Carolina voted the Conservative ticket. Not a word was said about convention during the canvass. The Legislature was conservative by nearly two-thirds majority. Taking advantage of its majority, notwithstanding the warnings of many of our wisest leaders, a bill was passed submitting the question of calling a convention to the people. It was defeated by more than 9,000 majority. But more than this, of the delegates elected, a majority, I have been informed by a well posted friend, were Republicans.

The people were angry with our party and charged in many localities that we could not have carried the election in 1870 if our purpose had been avowed. It was regarded by many of the them as a fraud upon the people. Many members of the Legislature of 1870, who voted for the bill, would never have been elected if their constituents had been aware that they would have done so.

In 1872, it insured the defeat of Judge Merrimon for Governor, and worse than this, the failure to carry North Carolina involved the opposition to Grant, and his re-election was due more to the result in North Carolina in August, than to any other cause.

In 1876, there will be another great contest for the Presidency.

Pennsylvania, by the change of its State election from October to November, is no longer the Keystone State.

North Carolina has the doubtful honor of being the Keystone State in that controversy. Every effort will be made by both parties to carry the State.

Require the poll tax to be paid in advance and it will be —— by many from beyond the limits of the State. Every voter that can be induced to go to the polls will be carried there. And if North Carolina falters we will have four years more of Republican rule at Washington.

The advocates of the convention insist that although it may be inexpedient as a party measure, it is right in itself. If inexpedient, it is because it is unpopular. If unpopular, it will fail. Failure will not benefit, but greatly injure our party. Besides there is no moral question of right or wrong involved, and if inexpedient, it is politically wrong. My deliberate judgment is, that if this convention scheme is passed, that the Republicans who voted with us in August last will return to the Republican party, and many conservatives will, I fear accompany them.

Political daring is sometimes the best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disastrous, would be suicidal.

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

AN ACT.

To Enforce the rights of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such person shall be held guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court,—the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years,—and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to, and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Wilmington Market.

JULY, '26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 91 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 29 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market firm.

ROSIN—Receipts 497 bbls. Sales of 55 bbls. Extra No. 1 or I, at $5.75. Market quiet.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 200 bbls. Market quiet with sales of 200 bbls. at $1 15 for hard, $2 00 for yellow dip and $3 25 for virgin. Market quiet.

TAR—Receipts 24 bbls. Sales of 24 bbls. at $1,80. Market firm

COTTON—Receipts 3 bales. Market nominal, with no sales to report.

Port of Wilmington, July, 26.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O G Parsley & Co.

Steamer North State, Green. Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Schr. Silver Spray, Waar, 13 days from Belfast, Me., with 381 bales hay, 51,000 laths, 15,000 bricks, to Worth & Worth.

CLEARED.

Stmr Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O G Parley & Co.

Steamer North State, Green, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Ger. Barque Randolph, Parke, Hamburg, J. R. Blossom & Evans.

EXPORTS.

Foreign.

HAMBURG.—Ger. Barque Randolph, 3,760 bbls. Rosin.

ALL PAPERS QUOTE FROM IT.

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THE ROANOKE NEWS WELDON, N. C.

Manning Brothers, H. F. F. Manning, Editor. } Proprietors.

Published semi-weekly at four dollars per annum.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port Wilmington N. C., as taken to-day July 26, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales	407	
" afloat,	42	—449
Spirits Turpt. in yard cks.	6,557	
" "		—6,557
Rosin in yard, bbls.	27,537	
" afloat,	3,500	—31,037
Crude Turpt. in yard, bbls	1,728	
" afloat,		—1,728
Tar in yard, bbls,	306	
" afloat,	25	—331

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending July 26, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Cotton.	13	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	3,290	casks
Rosin,	9,643	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	1,289	casks
Tar,	108	bbls

EXPORTS.

Cotton,	3	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	3,726	casks
Rosin,	10,017	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	378	casks
Tar,	408	bbls

Dog Ordinance for 1875

Office Treasurer & Collector,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12th, 1875.

THE DOG ORDINANCE FOR 1875 REquires that the same should go into effect June 1st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all parties owning or keeping any dogs, either male or female, are required to register the same at this office, and procure the required Badges commencing

MONDAY THE 14TH INST.,

and for four (4) days thereafter. The Ordinance also provides, that such persons who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be subject to a penalty of ten (10) dollars.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk & Treasurer.

june 18 tf

FOR THE INFORMATION —OF THE— PUBLIC.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., April 14th, 1875.

IN ORDER to enable me to cleanse the city thoroughly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into four(4) Health Districts, with a health officer assigned to duty in each.

THE FIRST DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE SECOND DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer C. C. Taylor, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and West of Fifth streets.

THE THIRD DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer A. J. Denton, embraces that portion of the city south of Market and east of Fifth Streets.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. P. Walcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Streets.

The Health Officers may be designated by the yellow rosette, and they are instructed to inspect and report all uncleanliness to my office.

It is hoped that the Citizens generally will co-operate with me in this important work, and begin the needed cleaning without further delay.

Any person requiring the service or a Scavanger may report the fact to the Health Officer of the Division in which the work is to be done, or at my office, and the matter shall have the promptest attention.

Trusting no further appeal too my good Citizens may be required, and that our City shall be a model in neatness during the coming Summer.

I am, very respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON,
City Marshal.

april 15-tf

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Are celebrated for their purity of tone, elegant design and thorough construction. Send for catalogue. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J july 9—4m

WANTED.

AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, TO sell Pictures, every where. Pictures bought and retailed by one. What agents say: "I can make more money in this business than I can on a $10,000 farm, all stocked." "Your Pictures please everybody." "I received the $5 you sent, and sold it the next day." "Pictures received, and more than half sold the first day." "Send me more." "Glad to find an honest picture dealer." Seven years established.

WHITNEY & CO.
Nor'Stch, Conn.

may 2-3m

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Are as perfect parlor organs as are manufactured. Correspondence solicited with organists, musicians and the trade. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J. july 9—4m

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES,	PRICES.
BAGGING—gunny	14½@ 15
Double Anchor	00 @ 00
Double Anchor "A"	00 @ 00
Standard Domestic	00 @ 13
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ₱ lb	16 @ 17
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10 @ 12
Sides, ₱ lb	12 @ 13
Western Smoked—	
Hams	00 @ 18
Sides ₱ lb	15 @ 15½
Shoulders	11½@ 12½
Dry Salted—	
Sides ₱ lb	14½@ 15
Shoulders ₱ lb	10½@ 11
BEEF—On the hoof	6 @ 8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	2 50 @ 3 00
New York, each	3 00 @
New City, each	2 50 @ 2 75
BEESWAX—₱ lb	27 @
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	8 00 @10 00
Northern	00 @14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, lb	27 @ 30
Northern, ₱ lb	38 @ 40
CANDLES—Sperm ₱ lb	35 @ 42
Tallow, ₱ lb	00 @ 20
CHEESE—Northern Factory,	
₱ lb	@
Dairy cream, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
State, ₱ lb	13 @
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb	32 @ 35
Rio ₱ lb	23 @ 25
Laguara, ₱ lb	25 @ 27
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	1 25 @ 0 00
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	8 @
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 yd	10 @ 11
Yarn, ₱ bunch	1 25 @
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl.	16 00 @20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl	9 50 @
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl	13 50 @
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	7 50 @
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl	11 00 @11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 6 00
N C Herring, ₱ bbl	6 00 @ 8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	7½@ 8
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 00
Extra do. " ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 50
Family " ₱ bbl	7 25 @ 9 75
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl	8 50 @ 9 00
" Extra ₱ bbl	9 50 @ 9 50
" Family ₱ bbl	10 00 @10 50
" Ex Family ₱ bbl	12 50 @00 00
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs	80 00 @00 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "	00 00 @60 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "	50 00 @65 00
Ground Bone, " "	00 00 @80 00
Bone Meal " "	00 00 @ 65 00
" Flour, " "	00 00 @57 00
Navassa Guano, " "	55 00 @65 00
Complete Manure " "	65 00 @87 00
Whann's Phosphate " "	00 00 @70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00 @70 00
Berger & Brutz's Phos. " "	60 00 @00 00
Phomix " "	00 @ 00
Wilcox Gibbs & Co., manipulated Guano	00 @ 00
GLUE—₱ lb	15 @ 22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₱ 56 lbs	1 10 @ 1 20
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs	00 @ 00
Corn, yel., ₱ bushel	1 15 @ 0 00
Oats, ₱ bushel	80 @
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel	1 25 @
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	07 @ 8
Dry, ₱ lb	12½@ 14
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs	1 45 @ 1 50
North River, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20 @ 1 25
HOOP IRON—₱ ton	112 0 @117 0
LARD—Northern ₱ lb	16 @ 17
North Carolina ₱ lb	00 @ 00
LIME—₱ bbl	1 55 @
LUMBER—City steam sawed—	
Ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft	21 00 @27 00
Rough edge plank, ₱ M ft	22 00 @25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft	20 00 @23 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	20 00 @35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft	15 00 @23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal.	00 @ 48
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal	46 @ 52
Sugar house, hhds, ₱ gal	36 @
" " bbls ₱ gal	40 @ 00
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @ 00
NAILS—Cut, 10 to 20d, ₱ Keg	4 75 @5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal	18 @ 20
Lard, ₱ gal	1 10 @ 1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal	30 @ 40
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	1 50 @ 2 00
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush	80 @ 1 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl	3 25 @ 3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	00 00 @25 50
Thin, ₱ bbl	00 00 @ 00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	00 00 @ 00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	00 00 @ 00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb	0 @ 8
East India, ₱ lb	00 @ 00
Rough, ₱ bushel	1 20 @ 1 30
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb	2½@ 00
City ₱ lb	2½@ 3
ROPE	6 @ 23
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel	75 @ 00
Liverpool, ₱ sack	1 20 @ 0 00
American, ₱ sack	1 25 @
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb	9½@ 10
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	10½@ 00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb	12 @ 00
B— " ₱ lb	11 @
C— " ₱ lb	11 @
Ex C— ₱ lb	11½@
Crushed ₱ lb	10½@ 12½
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb	5 @ 7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M	4 00 @5 6 00
Common, ₱ M	2 50 @ 3 00
Cypress sawn ₱ M	6 00 @
Cypress boards, ₱ M	8 00 @
STAVES—W O bbl, ₱ M	30 00 @40 25 00
R O hhd, ₱ M	00 00 @00 00
Cypress, ₱ M	18 00 @00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb	8 @ 00
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M	17 00 @00 00
Mill, prime, ₱ M	15 00 @11 00
Mill, fair ₱ M	8 50 @10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M	4 00 @6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal	1 75 @2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb	20 @
Unwashed, ₱ lb	35 @ 40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 [illegible] 0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 20@ 0 35	0 30@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 65@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
TO PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 30
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 30	0 00@ 0 30
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
TO BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 00 00	6 50@ 00
TO BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 50@ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 15
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@ 12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April [illegible]

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	109	111
Silver	105	105
Exchange sight on Northern cities		1 00 % disc'
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities	100	1 00 % disc'

	Par Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	29
First National Bank	100	105
Wilmington Building Stock	00	94
Mechanics "	00	94
Navassa Guano Co	100	120
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21	
Do Funding 1866	15	
Do " 1868	14	
Do New	17	
Do Special Tax	00	
Do do N C Railroad	42	
W & W R R Bonds 7 per Cent Gold Int	100	
C C R R Bonds, 6 per	70	
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 per	70	
" " 7 per	65	
" " gold 6 per ct	00	
" " new issue (Gold Int)	00	
" " 6 per "	00	
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years) 6 per (Gold Int)	70	
W & W R R stock (Par [illegible])	00	
N C R R " (" [illegible])	35	
C C Railroad " (" [illegible])	91	
W G L Co " (" [illegible])	00	
W S & G R " (" [illegible])	70	
	25	15

GO TO

ALLEN'S and get the celebrated FRENCH BOGIN COFFEE POT—makes the best Coffee in the world, and with less Coffee than any other Coffee Pot now used.

may 2—tf

BROCKS' EXCHANGE.

No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,

1 Door South of Purcell House.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Brilliard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

W. H. GERKEN,
Proprietor.

apr 30—tf

Quarantine Notice.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, all vessels from Ports South of Cape Fear, will come to at the Visiting Station near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the

Quarantine Physician.

All vessels from Port where Yellow Fever or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and prolonged quarantine.

All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during the voyage, are required to come to at the station for inspection, without regard to the port from whence they come. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.

Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry, relative to vessel, crew, &c, and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or Commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to at the Station for further examination.

Pilots willfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their branches; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine laws, and all other persons liable for each and every offence.

All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations will set a flag in the main rigging, port side.

F. W. POTTER,
Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.

Smithville, N. C., May 27th, 1876.
June 1—1 FI

Moss Wanted.

10,000 POUNDS CURED MOSS. A good price will be paid, by

D. A. SMITH.

July 9—tf

KEEP COOL.

ICE IS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT THE

NEW ICE HOUSE.

Dock st, between Water and Front sts, Wilmington, N. C.,

B. H. J. AHRENS,
Proprietor.

may 11—2m

GO TO

ALLEN'S if you wish anything in the

JEWELRY LINE,

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
RINGS,
CUPS,
COFFEE POTS,
BRACELETS,
&c., &c., &c.

may 21—tf

Office of City Clerk & Treasurer,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 24th, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING COWS AND OTHER CATTLE running at large.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as follows:

SECTION 1st. That any cow, or other CATTLE OF ANY KIND, found running at large, within the corporate limits of this city, shall be impounded by the City Marshal and the owner required to pay a fine of Ten (10) dollars before the same shall be released.

SEC. 2d. Any ordinance or parts thereof conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 24th day of June 1875—and will go into effect, on and after Monday June 24th 1875.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk & Treasurer.

june 25-tf

GO TO

ALLEN'S and look at his new SILVER WARE, just received.

may 2—tf

Important to Owners of Dogs.

OFFICE OF TREASURER & COLLECTOR,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

AS MANY persons do not appear to understand all the requirements under the DOG ORDINANCE, notice is hereby given that the

Penalty of 10 Dollars

for not procuring the required DOG BADGES, will be enforced on and after

THURSDAY THE 24TH INST.

The Ordinance provides as follows: That the owners of any dog within the city limits, who shall fail to pay the TAX imposed by the DOG ORDINANCE shall be subject to prosecution for violation of said Ordinance, and required to pay a fine, not to exceed ten (10) dollars, in the discretion of the Mayor. By order of the Mayor,

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer.

City of Wilmington, N. C.
June 24, 75.

june 25 tf

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D. L. RUSSELL,

Attorney at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner of Second and Dock Streets. may 25-1y

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april 9—tf J. A. SPRINGER.